are held periodically with the State Government as well as the concerned Ministries. The Revised LTAP (1998-99 to 2006-07) has been drawn up by the Government of Orissa and consists of flow of funds from Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Recurring drought and problems of accessibility and efficacy in the delivery of services have affected the development of the area.

(b) To supplement the efforts of the State Government, Additional Central Assistance is being allocated for certain critical sectors. An amount of Rs. 46.00 crore was allocated in Annual Plan 1998-99, Rs. 57.60 crore in Annual Plan 1999-2000 and Rs. 40.35 crore in Annual Plan 2000-01.

Further, in order to give a fillip to irrigation, the guidelines for the Accelerated Irrigated Benefits Programme (AIBP) have been revised in favour of the drought prone KBK districts. Although, normally only major/medium irrigation projects in an advanced stage of construction are considered for inclusion under the programme, now irrigation projects benefiting KBK districts in initial stages of construction are eligible for support as well. Further, although normally minor irrigation projects are not eligible for assistance, minor surface irrigation projects of the KBK districts can now be funded under the programme. Further, the Central Loan Assistance is being made available to KBK districts in the ratio of 3:1 (Centre State) under AIBP compared to the normal ratio of 2:1 (Centre : State) for the non-Special Category States.

The State Government has reported that the following steps have been taken to improve the implementation of schemes in these districts: (i) A very senior officer has been posted as the Chief Administrator, Special Area Development (KBK) Project at Koraput. He is responsible for effective monitoring and supervising the implementation of various programmes. His office has already become operational at Koraput from 8.2.2001. His tour notes and field observation are receiving due attention of the Government: (ii) A Project Level Committee (PLC), under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, has been periodically reviewing the progress of implementation of RLTAP. The concerns of PLC are receiving regular attention of the Administrative Departments and programme implementing agencies; and (iii) Several line Departments have already evolved their own monitoring mechanisms to further strengthen the implementation of RLTAP programmes. For example, Forest & Environment Department has constituted a sectoral monitoring committee under the chairmanship of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa to oversee effective implementation of afforestation programme.

Assessment on Economic Reforms

2709. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of a decade of economic reforms;

(b) if so, the positive and negative results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to bring a White Paper on the results of economic reforms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Assessment of the performance of the economy is made annually in the Economic Survey and periodically in the Five Year Plan and in the Mid Term Appraisal to the Five Year Plan. Economic reforms have had a favourable impact on the growth of the economy. With an annual average GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth of 6.3% during 1992-93 to 2000-2001, India has emerged as one of the ten fastest growing economies in the world.

Performance of Infrastructure Sector

2710. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of performance of infrastructure sector in the country;

(b) Government's plan to achieve self-sufficiency in infrastructure sector; and

(c) the specific efforts made to minimize the imbalances in infrastructure in the country, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The scales of performance in respect of infrastructure sector i.e. Power, Railways, Road, Airport, Ports and Communication are as follows:

Power Sector: The All-India installed generating capacity of utility as on 31st March, 2001 is 101660 MW. The All-India per capita consumption was 348.5 Kwh (unit) for the year 1997-98.

Railways: The total route km. was 62808.6 and traffic carried was 458.5 billion passenger km. and 313 net tonne billion kms. for the year 2000-01 (R.E.)

Roads: The road length as on 31.3.1997 was 2465877 Kms., 74.9 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. of area and 258.2 Kms. per 1 lakh of population.

Ports: Traffic capactiy available was 291.45 Million Tonne and traffic handled was 281 Million Tonne at major ports for the year 2000-01 (R.E.).

Airports: The traffic handled was 420.25 Lakh passengers and 8.46 lakh metric Tonne cargo for the year 2000-01.

Telecom Sector: Teledensity per 100 persons in the country is 3.58 as on 31.3.2001.

(b) The Ninth Five Year Plan recognizes the significance of infrastructure, especially,